The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

VOLUME VIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1859. NUMBER 34.

The Weekly Pacific.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
Religion, Education and General News.

It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education. It commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

REV. J. H. WARREN, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED THURSDAY MORNINGS,
FOR THE TRUSTEES,
At the Office South West Corner Clay and Sansome Streets,
BY TOWNE & BACON, PRINTERS.

TERMS.—For one year, payable in advance.....$5.00
For Six Months, payable in advance.....2.50
Five Copies.....10.00

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at low rates.

☞ All Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper should be addressed to the Publishers; and those regarding the editorial department to Rev. J. H. WARREN.

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FAR BETTER.

O beautiful abode of earth,
Fall when thou wilt!
Thy gold is gilt.
And clouds of anguish veil thy mirth;
Who loves not heaven, may bestow
His love on earthly pomp and show.
But I alone desire with Thee,
Jesus, all preciousness! to be.

One who is weary with his load,
Faint with the sun,
Would fain have done,
And craves long shadows on the road;
That after so much labor past
He may sleep sweet and sound at last.
But all my longing is with Thee,
Jesus, my only rest, to be!

Another doth pursue his trade
By wave and cliff,
Where his frail skiff
Is tempest-tossed, and he afraid.
But I will faith-wings spread, and fly
Up, past the star-hills of the sky!
For, Jesus, Thou alone shalt be
The end of pilgrimage to me.

Come, death! sleep's only brother thou!
Come, take the helm,
And through thy realm
To the sure harbor guide my prow.
He may repel thee who doth fear;
But I rejoice to see thee near,
For thou alone canst usher me,
Where I shall with my Jesus be!

—*J. Franck.*

One Source of Spiritual Health.

In no way can we more effectually promote the health of our own souls than by continuously striving to be instrumental in saving others. The very attempt, if properly made and persevered in, could hardly fail of augmenting our piety, and thus augmenting our happiness. There is here, as, indeed, in numerous other points, an instructive analogy between material and spiritual things. To secure good bodily health and a rich flow of animal spirits, one must, among other means, use frequent and vigorous exercise; and without it, the hardiest constitution would speedily experience stagnation and decay. It is indispensable both to health and happiness. And thus it is with the "new man"—the renovated soul. Let it have no exercise—nothing to do in the service of Jesus; and languor, feebleness, and loss of appetite will very naturally ensue. But give it work to perform; let its powers be called into vigorous action in efforts to save souls; and high spiritual health and enjoyment will be the incidental but happy result.

And here, by the way, have we not the true reason why there are, in the Church of Christ, so many that are "weak and sickly"—so many members whose religious history is one of continuous doubt, despondency, and discomfort? Is their joylessness the legitimate penalty of their inactivity? No wonder that those who make *getting* rather than *doing* good, their chief aim, should be strangers, almost, to the joys of God's salvation. Paul's direction to the Thessalonian Church, "that if any would not work, neither should he eat," is susceptible of a spiritual as well as a literal application. Eating, when prompted by hunger, is attended with much enjoyment. But, properly to secure this hunger and its accompanying enjoyment, the eating ought to be preceded by *work*.—So, if the believer would sit down to Christ's banquets with vigorous appetite, and eat with perceptible enjoyment, he must, as it were, purchase an appetite by labor—labor for God and the salvation of men.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

PREACHING TO THE POINT.—Passing along one night—for evening at the South is our afternoon—in Montgomery, Alabama, I stepped into the Presbyterian lecture room, where a slave was preaching. "My bredren," said he. "God bress your souls, 'ligion is like the Alabam riber; in Spring come fresh, and bring in all the ole logs, slabs and sticks dat hab been lying on de bank, and carry em down in de current. Bymeby de water come down den a log cotch here on dis island, den a stick gits cotched on de shore, an' de sticks to de bushes, an' dare dey lie with'rin on the shore an' drying till dare come 'nother fresh. Jus' so dare come 'rival of 'ligion; dis ole sinner bro't in, dat ole backslider bro't back, an' all de folks seem comin', mighty good times. But, bredren, God bress your souls, bymeby 'rival gone; den dis ole sinner is slack as his ole self, den dat ole backslider is cotched where he was afore, on jus such a rock; dan one after 'nother dat had got 'ligion lies along de shore, an' dare dey lie till 'nother 'rival. Beloved bredren, God bress your souls, keep in the current."—*Christian Herald.*

Naturalization.

EDITOR OF THE PACIFIC:—A great deal has appeared in the newspapers lately on this subject, but so far as I have seen, not a single writer has examined it in the point of view of a statesman—in other words, of one who wishes not only to do the right thing, but to do it in the right way. On the contrary, having had the misfortune to become a matter of political partizanship, the poor subject has been treated solely as a peg whereon to hang appeals to popular prejudices, and in this way, as is well known, any chance of getting at true and useful views with regard to it is infinitesimally small. It is my wish, if you can indulge me with a hearing, to say a word or two about it, independent of any such ephemeral and unimportant considerations.

The feudal system, taking its rise in the irruption of the barbarians into countries new to them, and being based principally upon the partition of *the land*, the ultimate fee simple of which was considered as residing in the sovereign, and with the tenure of which almost all service and all privilege in the country was connected, it is not strange that the idea should have been universally adopted, that a person's being *born on the land* made him a subject of the sovereign. Especially was this a natural idea in such a country as England, where the feudal system being introduced by military conquest, and at a time when it had already taken form and consistence, not only the land, but the great bulk of the inhabitants became the property of the sovereign, as attached to the land; and the child of this class born upon an estate was no more at liberty to leave it when he grew up to manhood than the ox or the hog, which, like him, belonged to the owner of it. Thus it became a principle of the common law that birth within the realm constituted the essential basis of citizenship, and as the locality of birth once ascertained could never be changed, so the transfer of the allegiance or demission of the privileges resting upon it, were wholly ignored, and it was held that a man could no more change his citizenship than he could the place where he was born.

When these United States were happily separated from the dominion of the mother country and commenced to govern themselves, as freemen should, they adopted the common law of England as having force and validity here, and along with it the principle we have mentioned, namely, that the locality of birth forms the basis of citizenship. So thoroughly is this the case, that I have no doubt nine-tenths of my readers will be surprised when I call their attention to what is, nevertheless, equally a fact, namely, that the principle referred to is acknowledged only by a part of the population of Europe and their descendants, and that only in modern times. The ancient Athenian would have laughed to scorn the idea that his neighbour of Theban descent should be entitled as well as himself to a vote in the meeting of citizens, for no better reason than because he and his fathers for some time back had been born in Athens; the Roman would have stared with haughty contempt at any one who should insinuate that his Latin or Sabine friend had the same claim to the privileges of citizenship as himself, however many generations of their ancestors might have lived and died in Rome. Citizenship with them was personal and heritable; belonging to the first founders and their descendants, or to those on whom it was afterwards conferred (cities as well as individuals) for distinguished merit, and later for money. In this way it belonged to thousands who had never seen Rome, like the apostle Paul for instance, and it did not belong to thousands who had been born, lived, and died there. In Turkey, at the present day, the case is analogous; all Osmanli are citizens in the full sense of the word, while Greeks whose fathers dwelt there thousands of years before the Turks entered the country are only rayahs. The Hindoo does not acknowledge his British conqueror, nor does the Persian look upon even the Turk within his border as a countryman, though in both cases the alien may have been born upon the soil. Here the case is different, and the place of birth fixes the citizenship—or, to use the Irishman's illustration, if a man is born in a stable he can never be any thing but a horse—yet here also changes have supervened in the course of time. In England, so thoroughly was the principle of inalienable allegiance established, that it was as impossible to obtain English citizenship as to obtain a divorce; that is to say, a special act of Parliament, only obtainable by strong influence or at great expense, was necessary for either. Within the last seven or eight years an immense change has been made in this respect, as silently, too, as that which established the liberty of the press in England; and an order from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, (in theory, a Letter Patent from Her Majesty), is held to confer the rights of British citizenship, which is a complete recognition of the alien's power to transfer his allegiance *to* Great Britain. France, whose legislation is more modern than that of any Teutonic country, and moreover leans much more strongly towards the old Roman law, goes considerably further; she not only recognizes the power of aliens to transfer their allegiance *to* France, but has even made provision for a transfer of their allegiance by her citizens *from* France to other powers, except that no native born Frenchman can ever be allowed to carry arms against her flag. Our own country, from the very first, invited foreigners to come and take up citizenship; but the counterpart of this seems never to have occurred to our statesmen, and to this day the English common law is the only regulation on the subject, nor is there any mode by which a man born in Massachusetts may divest himself of the rights and duties of citizenship arising from his nativity, any more than there is for a man born in England or Prussia.

I beg my readers to observe that I do not say there ought not to be some such mode; I only say there is not; and as this is a point of fact on which testimony is admissible, and moreover one which I have no doubt will be controverted, I will call such testimony as I think must be admitted to be conclusive in the case. Judge Kent, in his Commentaries, part iv., lecture xxv., sec. 40, after giving a history of several trials involving this point, says—"From this historical review of the principal discussions in the Federal Courts on this interesting subject in American jurisprudence, the better opinion would seem to be, that a citizen cannot renounce his allegiance to the United States without the permission of government, to be declared by law; and that, as there is no existing legislative regulation on the case, the rule of the English common law remains unaltered." What the rule of the English common law is, he states explicitly in a note referring to the last clause of our quotation, in which he says, "This rule was expressly declared in Shanks v. Dupont, 3 Peters U. S. Rep., 242, where it was held by the Supreme Court of the United States, that it was the general doctrine that no person could, by any act of their own, without the consent of the government, put off their allegiance and become aliens." "The naturalization laws of the United States are, however, inconsistent with this general doctrine, for they require the alien who is to be naturalized to abjure his former allegiance, without requiring any evidence that his native sovereign has released it."

It will be seen then from the above, first, that our system is the same as that of England and other powers except France; and, secondly, that the system is incomplete, and inconsistent with itself, inasmuch as each country recognizes a transfer of allegiance on the part of aliens to it, but not on that of its own citizens from it. Until the system is changed, therefore, Secretary Cass was perfectly in the right, in the celebrated answers of his which have furnished occasion for all this discussion; he could not give any other without involving himself in a direct contradiction with the fundamental principles of our policy in this respect. For let us suppose that our minister at Berlin had been instructed to apply to the Prussian government for the release of a naturalized citizen, instead of a petty German state like Hanover, what would be the answer of the Prussian minister? "When one of your citizens comes here," he would say, "becomes a subject of Prussia, and returns to your country, you treat with contempt the privileges and immunities he has thereby acquired. If he refuses to serve on a jury, or in the militia, you fine him, and perhaps imprison him if the fine is not promptly paid. Why should we show greater consideration for our subjects who go to your country, become citizens there, and then return here? You ignore the acts of your citizens in a foreign country, and we do no more." And what could our minister reply to this? Clearly nothing at all; his mouth would be shut completely and at once. No; it is a poor rule that does not work both ways: and if the working of it is not to our liking, as in this case it certainly neither is nor ought to be, then plainly the first thing to be done is to *alter the rule*. Let us set ourselves right first, before we set out on a crusade for the correction of our neighbors.

Before leaving this part of the subject, I have two remarks to make. In the well known case of Allbert, liberated from military service by the French Government on a reclamation from our minister in that country, it was natural that the French government should have acted as it did, because, as we have seen, it recognizes and provides for just such action as Allbert had taken. By the French law itself, independent of any action on the part of our government, he had a right to exemption. My other remark is that it seems not unlikely the British government may again take the lead of us in making this reform; at least if we may judge by a case reported in the papers here not long since. I refer to the instance of a British born subject, naturalized as well as resident in the State of New Granada, who, conceiving that he had cause of complaint against the government of that country, appealed to the agents of the British Government for protection. The matter came before the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (at that time Lord Clarendon), who directed the protection asked for to be refused, on the ground that the person had, by his own act, severed his allegiance. And this is the more significant in the case of Great Britain, that she has no written constitution, while we have; from which circumstance again arises a most important difference in the growth and progress of our several institutions. For while our written constitution gives to the whole framework of our society a stability which certainly is highly desirable and valuable, it at the same time gives it a rigidity which confines our progress to the strict line of regulations made and provided for the case. Hence with respect to most laws, as well as to the acts of our executive in all its branches, one of the most frequent objections made is against their constitutionality, and where a defect in this point is shown, no precedent and no amount of prescriptive usage can be heard as a counter plea. In England, on the other hand, this objection is seldom heard and, not much attended to. As the whole constitution may almost be said to consist of usage (both Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights being merely very general in their provisions and quite a little antiquated), so it is frequently modified and formed by usage. In this way, as I already mentioned, the liberty of the press was established; in this way England has been changing peaceably from a monarchy under Elizabeth, in which the Queen governed very much as an equal as son—absolutely, to a republic under Victoria, in which the Queen no longer governs, but only reigns; in this way, as we have seen, one most serious innovation has already become recognized on the subject of allegiance; and lastly, it seems not at all unlikely that in this way her practice on the subject may be brought into accordance with more correct principles, without any special action of her legislature on the subject, or anything to mark distinctly to the future historian when the change takes place.

This we cannot do. Our action must be constitutional, and in order that it may be so, it must be specific. And, therefore, it is that I maintained above that Gen. Cass is correct in his first position as matters now stand, and that all the talk about placing the native and the naturalized citizen on the same footing is pure buncombe. They are exactly upon the same footing now, and the fair retaliation upon Austria, were she to force an Austrian born American citizen into her army, as I saw instanced the other day, would be to catch an American born Austrian subject, and put him on a jury, which would certainly be his lot as matters stand at present, if the sheriff's deputy happened to fall in with him. But suppose our Congress to pass a law, making provision for a change of allegiance on the part of our citizens, when they find it desirable to a foreign power, in what position would that place the question? Would it authorize us forthwith to insist upon our view of the subject being received and our practice admitted by all foreign nations? Not exactly. There is another preliminary that has to be observed first.

These United States are, as regards each other, a confederation of limited sovereignties, and as regards the rest of the world, they form one fully sovereign and independent power, owning no accountability to any other power on earth for any of its doings or sayings, yet professing at the same time to accept for its guidance certain rules, enacted by no recognized authority it is true, but adopted tacitly by pretty general, though by no means universal consent, and known by the name of *international law*. If the United States stood alone in the world, this could not give rise to any conflict, but they do not; France, England, Holland, &c., occupy precisely the same position—in other words, we are not so far advanced in political science that

"The common sense of most can hold a fictious realm in awe,
And the kindly earth can slumber, wrapt in *universal* law."

It would be a most blessed beginning of this better state of things, if the different branches of the great Anglo Saxon family, scattered as they are all over the world, our old mother England, with Canada, ourselves, the Cape Colony, and our Australian friends, would form a confederation analogous to our own, in order to regulate by the common good sense whatever little matters arise between us, and render war as impossible between any of them and us, as it now is between New York and Ohio. But this glorious day I am afraid no man now living will see in the body, so let us turn again from the pleasing contemplation to the broken and jarring reality. Here we find, as I remarked above, a number of independent powers, each of which is "a law to itself;" of course, when a new principle is to be introduced into their common law, it can only be done by consultation and mutual agreement, which is the business of diplomacy. That this is a matter which belongs to their common law no one I think can doubt, if he considers that the obligation of the citizen and of the State is a reciprocal one, the latter being bound to give protection as much as the former is to yield obedience, and the State being thus as much a party in interest as the citizen. However reasonable and self-evident therefore it may appear to us, that in one of the most momentous concerns of life, the choice of the political society to which he shall be long, a man should not be indissolubly bound by an accident over which he has no control, such as the locality of his birth, but should have full and entire liberty to determine for himself, yet as an individual member of the community of nations we have no right to insist, by virtue of our own dictum, that this and no other shall be the principle adopted by all, and that we will not recognise the right of any other power to continue in the recognition of another one, hallowed as it is by the sanction of many centuries, and partially authorized by our own practice to this very day. It is our business, therefore, after amending our own law on the subject, to endeavor through our diplomatic agents at foreign courts, to obtain a recognition of our new principle as part of the international law of the civilized world. With the example of France and the evident recent tendency of Great Britain in our favor, not to mention the reasonableness of the demand itself, there is every ground for expecting success; and at all events, until we have done so, we could not without serious guilt, have recourse to war, that last and worst reason of sovereignties, to carry our point in case of necessity.

Pardon, Mr. Editor, the great length to which these remarks have run. As one of a class larger, I hope, than it is by many supposed to be—of men having a vote but not an antagonistic allegiance, a double interest, a divided duty, equally attached to this country by all that gives enjoyment to the present and promise for the future, yet loudly bound to another of kindred blood, by a thousand gushing and tender memories, it will easily be conceived that it is under of much interest to me. Fortunately, too, since I began to write, news have reached us that the subject is no longer likely to cause any practical difficulties for the present, and if our statesmen are wise enough to remember the old adage, "a new evil's nothing," during peace get rid of the complications that might give rise to war—they will now have an opportunity of settling the question, undisturbed by the angry passions that are sure to accompany it into the field in practical instances. I am, very respectfully, &c.

"On Mother of a Mighty Race."

Oh mother of a mighty race,
Yet lovely in thy youthful grace!
The elder dames, thy haughty peers,
Admire and love thy blooming years;
With words of shame
And taunts of scorn they join thy name.
For on thy cheeks the glow is spread
That tints thy morning hills with red;
Thy step—the wild deer's rustling feet
Within thy woods are not more fleet;
Thy hopeful eye
Is bright as thine own sunny sky.

Ay, let them rail—those haughty ones,
While safe thou dwellest with thy sons!
They do not know how loved thou art,
How many a fond and faithful heart
Would rise to throw
Its life between thee and the foe.
They know not, in their hate and pride,
What virtues with thy children bide—
How true, how good, thy grateful maids
Make bright, like flowers, the valley shades;
What generous men
Spring, like thine oaks, by hill and glen;

What cordial welcomes greet the guest
By thy lone rivers of the West;
How faith is kept, and truth revered,
And man is loved, and God is feared,
In woodland homes,
And where the ocean border foams.
There's freedom at thy gates, and rest
For Earth's downtrodden and oppress;
A shelter for the hunted head,
For the starved laborer toil and bread.
Power, at thy bounds,
Stops, and calls back his baffled hounds.

Oh, fair young mother! on thy brow
Shall sit a nobler grace than now.
Deep in the brightness of thy skies,
The thronging years in glory rise,
And, as they fleet,
Drop strength and riches at thy feet.
Thine eye, with every coming hour
Shall brighten, and thy form shall tower;
And when thy sisters, older born,
Would brand thy name with words of scorn,
Before thine ire
Upon their lips the taunt shall die.

—*William C. Bryant.*

What is a Zouave?

The Zouaves are all French; they are selected from among the old campaigners for their fine physique and tried courage, and have certainly proved that they are what their appearance would indicate, the most reckless, self-reliant, and complete infantry that Europe can produce.

With his graceful dress, soldiery bearing, and vigilant attitude, the Zouave at an out post is the beau ideal of a soldier.

They neglect no opportunity of adding to their personal comforts; if there is a stream in the vicinity the party marching on picket is sure to be amply supplied with fishing rods, &c.; if any thing is to be had, the Zouaves are quite certain to obtain it.

Their movements are the most light and graceful I have ever seen; the stride is long, but the foot seems scarcely to touch the ground, and the march is apparently made without effort or fatigue.

The step of the foot rifles is shorter and quicker, and not so easy and graceful.

The impression produced by the appearance of these two corps is very different, the rifles look like active, energetic little fellows, who would find their best field as skirmishers; but the Zouaves have, combined with all the activity and energy of the others, that solid ensemble and reckless, dare-devil individuality which would render them alike formidable when attacking in mass or in defending a position, in the most desperate hand-to-hand encounter. Of all the troops that I have ever seen, I should esteem it the greatest honor to assist in defeating the Zouaves. The grenadiers of the guard are all large men, and a fine-looking, soldierly set.

Agricultural and Mechanical University.

Rod. Matheson, Esq., of Healdsburg, informs the Alameda *Herald*, that there is shortly to be established in Sonoma county, an Agricultural and Mechanical University of the State of California; and that Healdsburg has been decided upon as the place of location.

Some months since this matter was broached and urged through the columns of the *Journal*, by a correspondent, but this is the first intimation that has reached us of its having assumed so gratifying an aspect. We seriously hope that the report is well founded, as the establishment of such an institution in this country would be of inestimable value to our people. The following is what the *Herald* says of the matter:

"We are informed by Roderick Matheson, Esq., of Healdsburg, Sonoma county, that there is about to be established at that place an Agricultural and Mechanical University of the State of California.

The institution is undertaken by a joint stock company, with a capital stock of $24,000, and a building is to be erected, the dimensions of which are 80 by 75 feet, three stories high, with an observatory for the use of astronomical classes.

There will be connected with the institution a farm of 1,000 acres of excellent arable land.

It is proposed to admit students to the institution, to acquire a general knowledge of mechanics, and the use of tools, so as to prepare them to pursue the various trades that are known among us, and also give them a perfect knowledge of scientific farming.

Scholarships are fixed at $250 for a term of forty-four weeks. All students will be required to labor four hours each day, for which they will be allowed one half of the scholarship fee.

There is no doubt of the feasibility of this enterprise, and it will certainly supply the wants long felt by parents and guardians in this State, who desire to give their sons a knowledge of some useful trade.

Mr. Matheson is an enterprising citizen, and to his efforts the institution will owe its existence. He formerly resided in San Francisco, and was one of the first to organize the Mechanic's Institute of that city, now so successfully conducted."

The Work of Life.

Most truly did Theodore Sedgwick say that it is the man of robust and enduring constitution, of elastic nerve, of comprehensive digestion, who does the great work of life. It is Scott with his manly form. It is Brougham with his superhuman powers of physical endurance. It is Franklin at the age of seventy, camping out on his way to aronse the Canadas, as our hardiest boys of twenty now camp out in the Adirondack or on the Miramichi. It is Napoleon, sleeping four hours, and on horseback twenty. It is Washington, with his splendid frame and physical strength.

Why not say it is Paul, "in bodily presence weak." It is Timothy, with his "often infirmities." It is Baxter, never a robust, never a well man. It is the blind Milton. It is Johnson, bravely carrying through life the weight of a diseased and suffering body. It is Channing, with his frail clayey tenement. It is the pale Amos Lawrence, scrupulously weighing from day to day the light morsels of coarse bread which alone his debilitated system allowed him to eat. It is Adolphe Monod, uttering on his death bed and under the pressure of torturing disease, words that shall be a power among men in distant lands and in other generations.

A sound body is a good thing—a blessing to be thankful for and to be preserved: but history is full of the triumphs of the soul over all physical obstacles, including those of weak and shattered frames. If robust health has its advantages, so has the want of it; if there is disability to a certain extent and in a certain form with the latter, the former is beset with its peculiar temptations, and strong men rush to destruction with no sense of their responsibilities. Of what use is a good body, except as the dwelling place of a better soul? What soul, purified, cultivated, filled with the love of Christ, ever failed to shine like a star, and to be a blessing among men, whatever might be the condition of the clod of earth enveloping it? And who does not see that this excellence belongs to a better and higher sphere than Scott's, or Brougham's, or Napoleon's, or Franklin's?—*Vermont Chronicle.*

Fortune's Up's and Down's.

The Boston *Ledger* publishes the following. It is a moral lesson that will bear pondering:

"In 1837, a youth, then residing in Maine, owned a jack-knife, and, being of a somewhat trading and money making disposition, sold it for a gallon of West India rum. This he retailed, and with the proceeds purchased two gallons, and eventually a barrel, which was followed in due time with a large stock. In a word, he got rich, and became the 'squire of the district through the possession and sale of a jack-knife, and an indomitable trading industry. He died worth property, in real estate and money, valued at $80,000. This was divided, by testament, among four children—three boys and a girl. Luck, which seemed to have been the guardian angel of the father, deserted the children, for every folly and extravagance they could engage in seemed to occupy their exclusive attention and cultivation. The daughter married unfortunately, and her patrimony was soon thrown away by her spendthrift of a husband. The sons were no more fortunate, and two of them died of dissipation and in almost poverty. The daughter also died. The last of the family, for many years past, has lived on the kindness of those who knew him in his days of prosperity, as pride would not allow him to go to the poor farm. A few days ago he died suddenly and unattended, in a barn where he had laid himself down to take a drunken sleep. On his pocket being examined, all that was found in them was a small piece of string *and a jack-knife*. So, the fortune that began with an implement of that kind, left but its simple duplicate. We leave the moral to be drawn in whatever fashion it may suggest itself to the reader—simply stating that the story is a true one, and all the facts well known to many whom this relation will doubtless reach."

What's in a Name.

"What's in a name! that which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet."

So says Shakspeare. And yet there is something in a name. Some low, depreciating name attached to a person, place, or thing, tends to degrade it in our estimation. This is well understood and often acted upon. It is said of Patrick Henry, the illustrious orator—who had a rare knowledge of human nature, that if before a jury he could affix any contemptuous epithet to the person who was opposing his client, he was almost sure to do so, and bring it out as frequently and contemptuously as possible, and that, too, with damaging effect. It helped the shrewd lawyer's case before an Virginia jury very much.

On this principle it was that when James K. Polk was a candidate for the Presidency, and some speakers at a public political meeting in New Hampshire had eloquently unfolded his claims to that high office, an individual from the crowd hastily added one—"Three cheers for Jimmy Polk the slaveholder." It had its effect.

When Rev. Lyman Beecher received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, and his brethren were rallying him upon the honor, he said that for himself he did not particularly regret that it had been conferred upon him, for he was almost tired of being called "Parson Beecher," and very tired of being called "Priest Beecher."

We ask then, therefore, with Shakspeare, who in fancies that a name is nothing.—*Hartford Religious Herald.*

Honesty. The child a happy heaven for the parents. Integrity must be the architect; diligence the substructure. It must be warmed by affection, and lighted up with cheerfulness. Industry must be the ventilator; and if you would have the whole edifice kept sweet and clean, nothing will collect it except the blessing of God.

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1859.

THE CRISIS.

While the reports of battles and victory, on the fields of Italy, have for several months filled the public mind, and kept the great work of the Spirit, which has also followed at five points upon the sea, from the attention it deserves, we have been startled to notice the infinitely more important, because more permanent and wide-spread interest which has been awakened in thousands, the limited observed, the destruction of hesitations and the baleful fate to a dark cloud in its passage over the land who perished such splendor yesterday, has turned into a dirge have died away, the glory which shone with the earth with peace, joy, plenteous- when all the exception perhaps of two or victories which leave no dead, to triumphs children and orphans—and we turn at last to Greater exhaustion! The burden of our work more needed? Where else can it be turned with salvation? And where also is such a people, who, devoted to Heaven, and to- dwelling, as our own, from pleasant Lay- Bless, and Heaven itself with glory, praise and hope, send large re- to correspondingly before? We feel of our advantage. I how we do not throw ourselves into the movement of a work so great, and we shall fail of the crown of joy, if we forbear the toil and agony of those who prevail by wrestling. How soon shall the tidings go about and West that love the Lord is doing a great work, pouring out His Spirit and filling the land with salvation? And where also is such a work more needed? Where else can it be turned to greater advantage? The burden of our dear, the representatives of every nation—"Parthians and Medes and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia and in Judea and Cappadocia, in Egypt and Asia"—ready to spread the news far and near of the wonderful works of God. If we realized our own need—if we understood our true position—felt like Barak, as the solemn responsibility resting on us—the time for such a work would soon be upon us.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

A paper devoted to the following specialties of the Spiritualists of this city has made its appearance with the above title. It contains sentiments of Benjamin Franklin, Robert Burns, and Tom Moore. These worthies are declared by *Inspiration* out in the other world if the specimens in the Circle are their genuine productions.

We notice a disposition on the part of the Spiritualists to monetize their—that is, to make more medium worship. Well, it will not. Circle-mongering Shlabsocks, one of the most ridiculous things in the world. Oshoshed have been defeated in their own state—not as large, or as [illegible] as they could have wished, but more than [illegible] in the Atlantic side of the continent. [illegible] there have been planted, and are now bearing fruit abundantly, not less than two hundred thousand peach trees. I saw while there a great number of other trees, such as the apple, the pear, the plum, the apricot, the fig, &c., all flourishing. It is said that before very long [illegible] will be sold there for five cents per pound. And as for grapes and melons, of all descriptions, and raspberries and strawberries, there is no end to them. Indeed, I am told that [illegible] Oshoshed will be the great wine-producing country of the world. Its soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to the vine.

We are sorry to inform Mr. Peters that we are quite incompetent to bestow such an [illegible] upon him. We have no [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] to

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE METHODIST; or Incidents and Characters from life in the Baltimore Conference, by Miriam Fletcher. In two volumes, published by Derby & Jackson, 119 Nassau street, New York.

The above work has been laid on our table by H. H. Bancroft & Co., of this city. Dr. Stickland says of it, and we presume he is good authority: "This work though belonging to that class of books denominated imaginative literature, bears internal evidence of its truthfulness. Its style of narrative possesses an irresistable interest. No work of fiction we ever read, possesses half the charm which this does, and what is vastly better, it cannot fail to awaken the purest emotions and improve the heart.... We hesitate not to say that no Christian, of whatever denomination, can rise from the perusal of this book without realizing a quickening of spiritual emotion, and no Methodist can read it without feeling a reawakening of the zeal and devotion that characterized the early ministers and members of the Church."

VIEWS AND EXPERIENCES OF RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS, by Henry Ward Beecher. Published by Derby & Jackson, 119 Nassau street, New York.

We are indebted to H. H. Bancroft & Co., for this book. By those who do not tremble and shake in their shoes at the bare mention of Henry Ward Beecher, this book will be read and re-read. It is one of the few works which will bear dipping into a hundred times a day and always be found as new and entertaining as ever. Those who imagine Mr. Beecher a nondescript monster, can disabuse themselves somewhat by reading this book. Passing down the street the other day we saw a man rubbing a piece of white paper on his horse's face, and continued the operation till the horse, who had been frightened by it while it fluttered on the ground, stood quietly, evidently convinced that it was nothing to be scared at after all. Now we advise all those who are accustomed to shy when they see Beecher's shadow and give it a wide berth, to try a like process; in less than half an hour's reading, they'll forget that Mr. Beecher has horns and hoofs, and is instead, a really good sort of a man. In this book even the most careless reader will be struck with passages that can hardly be surpassed in our language. It is a book of 400 pages, and discourses on abut fifty different topics.

MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY, for July, is on our table. Its table of contents consists of I. Theology of Dr. Taylor. II. The Romance of the Rose. III. Law. IV. The General Assembly of 1859. V. Travels in Distant Lands.

The first article is one of great interest. It gives a very intelligent and accurate view of the system of that distinguished theologian. Published in Philadelphia; Presbyterian House, No. 1334 Chestnut street. Terms $3,00 a year.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, August number. Where only one magazine can be taken, this is the one to all others. It contains the cream of the finest and ablest Quarterlies and Reviews of the old world and the new. The number before us has selected matter from ten different periodicals. Sir Wm. Hamilton's Lectures, from the *North British Review*; De Tocqueville, from *Fraser's Magazine*; Peasant Life in Russia, from the *National Review*; Italy and the Austrians, from the *Eclectic Review*; will all prove timely as well as entertaining to our reading public. This number is embellished with a splendid engraving of the Trial of Queen Katharine.

W. H. Bidwell, Editor and Proprietor, No. 5 Beekman street, New York. $5,00 a year.

THE FIRESIDE MONTHLY, by Dr. Hall, the well known editor of Hall's Journal of Health. "Original; excluding Fiction: not professedly religious, never against Religion; embracing the whole range of Science, Literature, and Practical Life;" is its motto. $1,50 a year. Published by H. B. Price, New York.

THE SOUTHERN TEACHER. A Journal of School and Home Education. Edited by W. S. Barton, Montgomery, Ala. $1,00 a year.

THE HESPERIAN, for August. Filled with original matter; it is also embellished with a lithograph of Peter Lassen, and an exquisitely finished and colored picture of one of our California birds, "Largest Oriole." We are glad to see the continued success of this charming monthly.

THE NATIONAL PREACHER before us, for July, has sermons on—I. Conscience a Preacher, by Dr. Hooker, of Boston. II. Quality not Quantity, the Standard Estimate of Morality; by Pres. Chapin, of Beloit. III. Christ a Refuge; by Rev. J. M. Sherwood. IV. The Relation of Works to the Religious Life; by Rev. J. McCord.

Published by W. H. Bidwell, No. 5 Beekman street, N. Y.

THE RECORDER, for August, being the second number of the volume, is on our table. The appearance of the copy before us is neat and in the best style of the art, and its matter excellent, and more interesting than the first number. The leading article is a recommended discourse on the "Mission and Qualifications of the Gospel." Quite an important item on page 96 is unacredited. We notice the Editor has made a slight mistake in his statement respecting the *Baptist Circular*. He calls it the *organ* of the Baptists on this coast. The *Circular* is a strictly denominational paper, but not an *organ* as yet, no more than the *Expositor*, though denominational, is the organ of the Presbyterian Church (O. S.). We could hardly have noticed this were it not that the Editor has taken pains to show a ridiculous tenderness about a certain journal being called *organ* when it was not, for ever claimed to be.

HORACE GREELEY, who has been spending a week or ten days in our city, has been kept hard at work. He has spoken on the Railroad question before the Mechanics' Institute, [illegible] for the benefit of the Mining Bureau, talked to the Dashaways, and visited and addressed the Public Schools. He is a political letter, and what all, we know not. We commend his industry, we admire many of his principles and sound views, while we protest against his making our Sabbath a day for the reception of printers, or anybody else, as was the case last Sunday.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRACT SOCIETY.—The Tenth Anniversary of the San Francisco Tract Society will be held in the Washington Street Baptist Church, next Sabbath evening, at half-past seven o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Mr. Holbrook and others. We hope all interested in the operations of this Society will take pains to attend. The reports will probably be the most interesting yet presented to the Christian public.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

GILROY, Aug. 19—7 P. M.

The Overland Mail arrived here at 5 o'clock P. M., bringing dates from St. Louis to July 28th.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The peace news is fully confirmed. Letters from Paris note much discontent there concerning the terms of peace, although peace itself gave satisfaction.

The Emperor and the King of Sardinia entered Turin on the 15th, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the people.

The Austrian correspondence officially announces the conditions of the treaty of peace, thus: Austria and France will support the formation of an Italian Confederacy. Lombardy, as far as the line of the Mincio, is to be given up. Mantua, Peschaira, and the whole of Venetia, remain in Austrian possession. The Princes of Tuscany and Modena return to their States. A universal amnesty is granted.

Victor Emanuel had issued a proclamation to the people of Lombardy announcing their annexation to Sardinia, according to their own desire, many times expressed, and his determination to ameliorate their political condition.

Emanuel entered Milan on the 13th, amid enthusiastic plaudits of citizens.

It is rumored that the Emperor and Empress of the French would visit Vienna.

It is reported that the French army has commenced its countermarch.

It is thought probable that the dismissal of Cardinal Antonelli would follow this state of affairs.

It was rumored that Garabaldi was about to issue a proclamation, and it was considered doubtful whether he would lay down his arms, up to the 11th.

The formation of the Hungarian legion had proceeded prosperously, 5,000 men having joined.

A letter from Rome, dated the 8th, says that the Pope had sent an autograph letter to Napoleon announcing his determination to demand armed intervention from the Catholic Powers.

LATER.

It was reported at Paris that great agitation prevailed at Milan—that troubles had arisen at Venitia—that Florence was disturbed, and that the Parisian populace was indignant at the Emperor for failure to fulfil his promises.

Switzerland has ordered the disbandment of her troops, called out during the war.

Prussia has ordered her troops on the march, to halt.

The King of Sardinia has issued the following proclamation to the people of Lombardy:

Heaven has blessed our arms. With our powerful, magnanimous and valiant ally, the Emperor Napoleon, we arrived in a few days, after victory upon victory, upon the banks of the Mincio; and to day we come back among you to tell you that Heaven has granted your wishes—an armistice followed by the preliminaries of peace. I assure the people of Lombardy of their independence according to your desire, many times expressed. You will henceforth form with an ancient State, one single and free family, and take your destiny under my directions, and I hope to find in you that concurrence which the Chief of a State needs, in order to create a new Administration. I tell you, people of Lombardy, to trust in your King. Established on a solid and permanent basis, he will procure happiness for a new country, which Heaven has entrusted to his government.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons, Sir James Graham called attention to the formidable French fleets at Cherbourg and Brest, together with the gun boats for landing troops.

Lord John Russell said France had made no extraordinary preparations, therefore England had demanded no explanations.

The House of Commons passed to a second reading the bill abolishing church rates, by a vote of 263 to 192.

The Duke of Newcastle states that the Government did not intend renewing the licenses by which the Hudson Bay Company hold their North American territories.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

From the Islands we have files to July 28th, from which we select the following items.

LOSS OF THE BARK "JACOB B. LANCASTER."—On Monday afternoon, July 11, a boat arrived at this port, containing the captain, officers and crew of the American bark Jacob B. Lancaster, which foundered off Molokai on the 10th. Capt. Small has furnished us with the following particulars: The Lancaster left San Francisco on the 28th of June, bound to Sydney and Melbourne, with a cargo consisting of 7504 bags of rice, 333 bbls. of ale and 50 flasks of quicksilver, manifested at $32,000.

DASHAWAY CLUB.—Agreeably with a notice in our last paper, a large assemblage of persons interested in the formation of a "Dashaway Society," met on Thursday evening last. A number of spirited addresses were made, which showed that the work of reform had been earnestly taken hold of.

Twenty-three men have thus far joined the "Dashaway Club." They bind themselves to a limited period, ranging from six to twelve months, some of them doubting whether they can "stand it" for a longer period. The earnestness with which the movement has thus far been characterized, speaks well for the future. Another meeting of the club will be held on Saturday evening next.

LARGE FIRE.—This morning, about half past three o'clock, the dwelling occupied by Mrs. Von Pfister, opposite Smith's Church, were discovered to be on fire. The fire companies were promptly on the ground, but owing to the scarcity of water in the neighborhood before the flames could be arrested, the entire building was consumed. During only the adobe walls standing. The Hook and Ladder Co. probably did the most service on the occasion, owing to the want of water. The fire originated in the cook house. Nearly all the furniture in the house was removed and saved. The building was owned by Rev. Lowell Smith, and the loss will probably be at least three or four thousand dollars. The adjoining buildings were saved only by stationing men on the roofs with hand pumps to extinguish the flakes of fire which were soon resorted to, but which is certainly a most effectual preventive against a roof taking fire.

SHARKS.—A correspondent writes us to notice the fact that sharks in great numbers have recently been seen in the waters of Kawaihae, where the lowest grounds are, and also Imgainthe reason of it. We can only say we believe they, like the island rum, produce much both on a cold con. It is possible, also, that they, like the aforesaid liquor, prefer their food cooked before it is eaten. In either case it is an interesting subject of inquiry, and we pass it off to some of our naturalists.

ROSEBUD IN.—The emigration is daily and steadily pouring in upon us. During the week, several trains of families have passed through, *towers route* for the valleys below. Most of these families are from Missouri. All appear to be in excellent health, and their stock is in unusually fine condition.—*Placerville Observer.*

A NEW PLAGUE.—In Humboldt Valley we are informed that large numbers of emigrant cattle are dying from a disease of the lungs, occasioned by the inhalation of a peculiar kind of gnat or fly.—These insects are said to exist in incredible swarms in that region, and fill the air about the cattle so densely that the poor brutes cannot breathe without inhaling them.

An earthquake shock was felt at San Jose on last Tuesday morning, about 3½ o'clock; and on Wednesday evening, at 9¼ o'clock, another was felt. The first shock shook the buildings some.

On the 31st ult., there were 343 patients in the Stockton Insane Asylum.

INDIANS ROBBING SLUICE BOXES.—An Indian was discovered near Benicoville, Tuolumne county, in the act of robbing a sluice box, when the owner of the claim fired upon him, killing him instantly. His body was claimed and taken away by some of his tribe, and was burned agreeable to their funeral usages.

The Nevada quartz miners hold a Convention at Grass Valley on the 28th of September.

George Dorsey, who was in the Placer county jail for petit larceny, was set free on Monday last, having served out his time. On the same night he stole $300; he was arrested, brought back, examined and sent to jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUIT AGAINST COL. FREMONT.—Boling & Crenshaw, on 3d August, commenced an action in the District Court of Mariposa county, says the *Star*, against John C. Fremont and two others to recover $19,500 damages and to abate the nuisance alleged to be done by the Fremont dam at Hell's Hollow, to the mining claims and mining machinery at Washington Flat on the Merced river.

AGRICULTURAL STATE ADDRESS.—The Sacramento *Union* learns that E. D. Baker will deliver the annual address before the State Agricultural Society on the 13th of September. A better selection could not have been made.

BIG RATTLESNAKE.—The Mariposa *Gazette* records the death of a rattlesnake killed last week near the old Fort, Lower Mariposa, six feet eight inches long, and thirteen and a half inches in circumference at the largest part. His tail was ornamented with twenty-one rattles.

MURDER BY INDIANS.—The Indians on the Pitt River road to Yreka, killed two men on Friday night and robbed the house they occupied of its contents. The bodies of the men were found on the following morning, one of them with four bullets and one arrow through him, the other was found some distance off, with five arrows through his back.

FIRE AT VALLEJO.—The building in early days occupied as the State House, at Vallejo, was destroyed by fire last week. The heat of the fire caused a frame house near by to ignite which was also destroyed.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.—Capt. Jarboe's rangers attacked an Indian ranch eight miles from Indian Valley, Mendocino county, lately, killing quite a number. A company is forming in Round Valley, under Capt. Lusk, to go against the Indians.

CAMP MEETING.—The camp meeting of the Methodist Church South, about eight miles from Stockton, near Walthall's, on the Sonora road, is progressing in fine style, and a large number of converts have been made. The meetings are well attended nightly.

It is stated that the single mining firm of Hardy & Kennedy, at Forest Hill, sells for the use of tunnels fifty boxes of candles per day. Another house have furnished fifteen hundred boxes of candles to the miners per month. These facts will show to some extent the amount of mining in tunnels which is done at the above locality.

A soldier of the United States army named Felix, went on Tuesday to Oakland in company with two other men, on a hunting excursion, and after bagging a quantity of game, Felix was leaning carelessly on the muzzle of his gun, when his foot touched the trigger and discharged the piece, blowing off four fingers of the left hand.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company have extended their line to San Juan, Monterey county. It will be immediately extended to Los Angeles.

MELANCHOLY.—On Tuesday evening, the 2d inst., Mary Ellen, only daughter of John and Mary Ellen Duffy, aged two years and five weeks, was drowned near her father's residence, at Lowell Hill, in Nevada County.

J. J. Bell, of Clear Creek, Shasta county, was thrown from a carriage a few days since and severely injured by the fall.

Horace Greeley addressed a Dashaway meeting at Sacramento last Saturday. Twenty-two persons signed the pledge—among them a lady, who would not leave the house until her husband signed.

TIMBER BURNING.—The Yreka *Union* says that the timber on the mountains southwest of Yreka is on fire, and it anticipates the destruction of much which is valuable.

NEW KIND OF ANTELOPE.—Spotted antelope are occasionally killed in the vicinity of Walker's river. They have a white spot of considerable size immediately back of the fore leg, also on the flanks, and also near the joint of the fore shoulder. They are larger than the antelope upon the plains of this State.—*Mariposa Gazette.*

GREAT PANTHER KILLED.—Benjamin Jennings and his son Isaac Jennings, of Contra Costa county, killed, last week, on the Telegraph road, seven miles from Oakland, a panther of very large size. He was six feet and ten inches in length, two feet eight inches in hight, and weighed from 150 to 200 pounds.

MINING ITEMS.

RICH.—On the 17th inst., while Mr. Sanderson, of Georgetown, was prospecting in a deserted quartz lode in Uranda district, he struck a rich pocket from which, in a few minutes, he took $4,000 worth of gold. The discovery occasioned a good deal of excitement in the neighborhood.

STILL PAYS.—John Fountain is still taking large quantities of gold out of the bed which he was so fortunate as to find while digging for sand on Sacramento street. On Thursday last, Fountain washed out one pan full of dirt, which yielded $18.—*Placerville Observer.*

RICH DISCOVERY.—A short time since Messrs. Mouk & Seaks made a rich strike in Mariposa county. After [illegible] 101 pounds, 9 ounces and $12, in coarse gold, which they had panned out in a few days, amounting to 1,521 ounces, which, at $17 an ounce, amounts to $20,769. The next quarter commenced fifteen shillings, it is said, will probably amount to 40,000. The party are working on the same claim, and have two-thirds of the gold for their labor.

RICH QUARTZ.—On the 11th inst., Mr. Isbel gave us a sight at a pan of rich gold bearing quartz. It weighed twenty pounds, and was quite a fair sample of the rock. He informed us that the three tons will yield fifteen pounds of gold, equal to $4,160.

GOLD IN THE HUMBOLDT MOUNTAINS.—It is stated from a reliable source at Carson Valley that gold has been discovered in the Humboldt mountains. It is about to proceed there on a prospecting tour.

The Tuolumne *Banner* has understood that seven new claims have been discovered in the hills near Wood's Valley, and near the eastern border of Woods Lake, about eight miles west of the Gold Hill diggings, and in the same range of hills.

Good Quartz.—The Gold Hill *News* says that by the Merced Mining Company's yield on an average [illegible] per ton. TAYLOR'S [illegible] section—McKay's [illegible] Tulley, and the Mt. Ophir mill. The latter only ran a limited number of stamps, on account of the scarcity of water.

The Sonoma [illegible] of the 20th, says of the result of first week's crushing in mill of the Grizzly claim: The new mill recently erected on the Grizzly claim was run for five days last week, and the amount of rock crushed yielded 558 ounces of gold, which, valued at $16 an ounce, is estimated to be worth $8,928.

Winters & Co's claim paid a dividend of fifty-two ounces to the share last week, after paying all expenses. They have an interest only. There are six shares. Two wagon loads of quartz, from Comstock & Co.'s claim, were sent to Sacramento. The quartz is to be assayed, and is valued at $10,000.

Quite an excitement exists in consequence of some large prospects, averaging a dollar to the pan, being obtained in a ravine immediately back of Quincy, Plumas county, three or four days since. A large number of claims have been taken up.

The Union *Democrat*, Sonora, Tuolumne county, says: The "McDrayer," or "Grizzley" mill to which we made some allusion in our last issue, from five days' run last week, cleaned up about $10,000. From all indications this will make one of the best and most permanent paying claims in the State.

ANOTHER RICH STRIKE.—John Story & Co., at Poverty Bar, cleaned up $2,400 on last Saturday. This was the product of nine days' labor for four hands.

At the Union Tunnel, Douglas Hill, near San Andreas, on Monday last Mr. Adams took out $25 from a single pan of dirt obtained three feet above the bed rock.

The *Territorial Enterprise* of Saturday says:—The latest news from the Walker River mines is of the most exciting character. At the new mines near Mono Lake, the greatest excitement prevails. As high as a hundred dollars per day to the man had been made with rockers, and what few parties there were at the old mines were doing well. Provisions were scarce, and parties from a distance were daily arriving.

SHASTA MINERALS.—Some one has left on our table, various pieces of lava and sulphur, from the apex of Mount Shasta. The sulphur is entirely pure—such as is used for "Scotch fiddles," to wit: the *itch*. The evidence is conclusive, that there has been a smart chance of a fire up there.

RICH.—Davenport, Mason & Co., says the Amador *Ledger*, washed out of their old claim on Hunt's Gulch last week, 400 ounces of clean gold, worth $6,900.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 20th instant, by Rev. J. C. Holbrook, Mr. Augustus Dupray to Miss Matilda Seiton, both of Thomastown, Me.

In Sacramento, Aug. 20th, Benjamin Tibbetts, of Franklin Township, to Miss Sarah R. Wilson, of Brighton.

In Nevada, August 17th, Thomas Pattison to Mrs. Susan Hill.

In Benicia, Aug 17th, Mr. Henry A. Eich to Miss Mary Pentergast.

In Marysville, Aug. 10, Christopher Cockrell to Cynthia Ann, daughter of Newton Bradley of Randolph Co., Mo.

DIED.

In this city, Aug. 19th, Mary E., wife of D. L. D. Bliss, a native of Boston, aged 26.

In this city, on the 20th inst., Mr. Thomas Pedrick, a native of Philadelphia, aged 38 years and 6 months.

In Forbestown, Aug. 20th, Anna Louisa, daughter of R. C. Gaskill, aged 1 year and 3 days.

In Ione City, 7th instant, Edwena Lawrence, aged 11 months, daughter of J. C. and Louisa C. Lawrence.

In Sonora, on th 14th inst., Fanny C. Bush, daughter of Charles and Cordelia Bush, aged 10 months and 12 days.

In Stockton, Aug. 16th, Charlotte, daughter of Frederick and Charlotte Moebus, aged 4 years and 11 months.

RUSSELL'S PATENT MASTIC ROOFING,

IS BEYOND A DOUBT, ONE OF THE BEST inventions of the age for roofing purposes. In view of its easy application, great durability and consequent economy, and exact adaptation to any climate by its expansion and contraction, through the influence of heat and cold, it will unquestionably, by the extent any roofing now in use, tin, shingles and slate not excepted. It can readily be applied to roofs of any description, either steep or flat, and is known to be better than any thing else before discovered, for foundaries or any manufactories where the roof is exposed to steam on the under side. If they be put on over shingles without unroofing them. This process and preparation is a sure remedy for leaks around chimneys and where roofs join other buildings. Fire that will smolder tin and melt zinc will leave this roof uninjured. The public are aware that it has been the study of scientific men, architects and builders to discover an article, or a combination of articles and their proportions each to the other, for roofing purposes that will stand the sudden changes of weather and be impervious to Fire and Water. The inventor of this compound has labored many years to combine articles, the properties of which surrounds as to obviate the difficulties of rust and decay attendant upon tin and shingles, and the destruction by sun and frost of the other cement roofs now in use. This he has succeeded in doing and six years of trial North and South, has proved this roofing to be all that was expected of it. And it is proving itself in California, as at the East, preferable to any other roofing material in use.

We invite the attention of those who wish their roofs PERMANENTLY good, to look at our samples and at our roofs.

ELLIS & FOSTER.

aug25-3m* OFFICE, 173 Clay street, San Francisco.

NEWELL'S

COUGH SYRUP.

I have but little to say in relation to the merits of this Syrup. For the last twenty-five or thirty years I have known it as a valuable remedy for all pulmonary complaints, and for the past ten years have possessed the original recipe for its manufacture. IT WILL CURE the most violent Cold or long seated Cough; and in cases of Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Dysentery, or any affection of the throat or lungs, I have ever found it an agreeable and effectual remedy.

It is not my intention to leave my legitimate business to turn a maker or a vender of what is generally, and often most erroneously, called a "quack medicine," but knowing that I possess a valuable recipe, I am desirous that the public should avail themselves of its advantages. Many of my personal friends and even immediate acquaintances have already done so, and would not be [illegible], under the full assurance they would most cheerfully endorse all that I have said, or may hereafter say, in relation to the merits of this Syrup, the *article* would not *have to be offered for sale.*

Try it in any case of a Cough or Cold, the Asthma, the Whooping Cough, a Sore Throat, the Dysentery, or any affection of the throat or lungs, CONSUMPTION not excluded, and I am sure of your favorable testimony to add to that of all those who have already done so.

Price $1 [illegible] bottle. Prepared by Freeman & Co's Express [illegible] any place [illegible] Price $1 per bottle.

Wm Newell

[illegible] Montgomery Street, Cor. Sacramento.

BOARD AND LODGING AGAIN REDUCED

AT THE WEST CORNER HOUSE.

[illegible]

[illegible] Board per week 7 00
Board per day ..... $1 50 per day.
Lodging ..... 50 to 75 cents per night.
Lodging, best single rooms ..... $3 00 per week.

Gentlemen [illegible] to every convenience to suit from [illegible]

The house has always been conducted on a principle to [illegible] comfort, and [illegible] to all the patrons

EUGENE DE MARTINI.

Dr. [illegible] Medical Office will be found [illegible] to the public, at the [illegible] Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

WHEELER & WILSON'S.

FIRST-PREMIUM FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!

AT REDUCED RATES!

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS were awarded them Machines at the following Fairs in 1858.

Missouri State Fair, Illinois State Fair,
Mississippi State Fair, New York State Fair,
New Jersey State Fair, Maryland State Fair,
Virginia State Fair, Wisconsin State Fair,
Michigan State Fair, Pennsylvania State Fair,
Kentucky State Fair, Indiana State Fair,

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR,
Chicago Fair, St. Louis Fair,
Richmond Fair, Baltimore Fair,
San Francisco Mechanics' Fair.

aug15

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

ROMAN'S BOOK AUCTION,

JUST OPENED.

Salesroom on Clay street, above Montgomery.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD TAKE this method to inform the public, and the many lovers of literature and good books throughout the State, that he has just received, with a large and well selected stock of Standard and Miscellaneous works, selected with especial reference for this market, and that he will be constantly receiving additions to the extensive assortment already on hand. For sale at Wholesale, Retail and Auction.

aug15-tf ANTHONY ROMAN.

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION!

HALL'S PATENT REFLECTOR OR COAL OIL BURNER,

Will give the light of six candles at an expense of only one and a half cents per hour. The Kerosene is NOT COMBUSTIBLE, and will NOT EXPLODE under any circumstances.

Being solely and purely an extract from bituminous coal, it gives the most brilliant, and at the same time the cheapest light in the world. The people of California need no longer subject themselves to the danger which the use of camphene and fluid constantly exposes them to, a cheaper and better light is offered in this Kerosene Oil.

The undersigned wish to say to the citizens of the State, DISTINCTLY, that there is NO "HUMBUG" in this matter, and for the purpose of demonstrating this fact, we will set a Lamp in any one's room who may wish to try it, and let it burn 24 hours! If in our opinion any material loss of time after which we will remove it unless they desire to keep it. Please send us your order, and we will put our proposition in execution.

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TOBACCO CHEWERS!

SANFORD'S "HEALTH RENOVATING" LOZENGES, bring the stomach back to its healthy state, from derangement caused by long and excessive use, and prevent forever all desire for TOBACCO.

Try them, as hundreds have, and be benefited!

Sent by mail, post paid, to any part of the country, on receipt of 50 cents for small package, or $1 for large do.

SANFORD'S CORN PLASTERS.

A sure eradicator, without pain or Corns, Bunions, or other excrescences. Sent on receipt of $1.

A liberal discount to Druggists or Dealers.

Address Dr. S. J. SANFORD,

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As Long as there is Life there is Hope.

MESSRS. C. E. BAKER & CO.—Gents:—For the benefit of the public, and especially those who [illegible] Consumption, or are subject to coughs and colds, I wish to add my testimony to that of many others, touching the efficacy of DR. HALL'S BALSAM. Last winter I was attacked with a cough which [illegible] very shortly after followed by PAINS IN MY BREAST, and SHARP and SHORTNESS OF BREATH. I resorted to various remedies, and to what I deem now, the most [illegible] but received no benefit at all that I could perceive, only to increase, until I was reduced to entire FAST RECOVERY. DEATH BY SUFFOCATION seemed the only [illegible] to my case, as I was unable to lie down, for fear of suffocation. I commenced the use of DR. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, HOARSENESS, OR SORE THROAT, and procured a bottle at once. I continued the use of the BALSAM, and procured a second bottle, and before I had finished it, I was entirely relieved, and [illegible] I am restored to health.

For further [illegible] call on me at my residence, on Betts street, south side, two doors east of Lane.

Cincinnati, April 6, 1857. MRS. S. A. MURPHY.

The above is only one of many hundred certificates handed us daily, by our respectable citizens, that have been restored to health by the timely use of Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS which is a certain cure for all the various Diseases of the Lungs. For Sale by

FARR & WHITE,
Agents for the Pacific Coast,
139 Washington street, San Francisco,
And by the Principal Druggists. aug15-3m

Dr. Baker's Pain Panacea.

My Pain Panacea is composed entirely of healing gums, and vegetable oils and herbs. It is perfectly safe for the most delicate to use. I can most sincerely say, that I have never known any, however delicate, to be injured by it in the least. I will continue to use the utmost, who have not tried it, to try it for the following diseases. If they only read what is said with the healing properties, the remedy will be universally patronized by the agent where the medicine is for sale.

If you have Pain in the Stomach or Bowels, take a dose of Pain Panacea internally, bathe externally over the parts affected and you will at once restore the proper action, and relieve the pain.

If you have a Burn, keep the burn covered with cotton wet with Pain Panacea. This will, in a few minutes, draw out the fire, and cure the pain.

If you have a Bruise or Wound, bathe it well with the Pain Panacea four times a day. It will relieve the pain, and take out all the poison, and heal the wound in a short time.

If you are troubled with Rheumatism or Neuralgia Pains, apply the Pain Panacea freely, and take a dose of it internally every morning and night; it will not only cure the pain, but will remove the cause of the disease.

If you have the Dysentery, and your bowels distress you stomach after eating, take a dose of Pain Panacea after each meal.

If you have a Cankered or Sore Mouth or Throat, apply the Pain Panacea to the affected parts, and take the same two or three times a day.

If you have the Diarrhœa, or a relaxed state of the bowels, take a few doses of Pain Panacea, and they will soon be restored. If you have a severe [illegible] bathe the parts freely, and you will soon relieve the pain, and the swelling soon [illegible]. If you have a severe [illegible] apply the Pain Panacea on a piece of cotton, and bathe the sore of the same time; it will stop the pain instantly.

If you have been bitten by a Spider, or other Noxious Insect, or stung by Bees, take [illegible] and apply to the parts.

If you have the Chills and Fever, take a dose of Pain Panacea, and bathe the [illegible] of the body, and you will be [illegible] in a few hours. Give a dose to a child [illegible] years old, and bathe the [illegible] and you will be relieved almost instantly.

Sold by all the principal druggists and dealers.

[illegible]

JONES, WOOLF & SUTHERLAND,

[illegible]

AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC STATES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR PANAMA.

TO CONNECT

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,

AT ASPINWALL, WITH THE STEAMSHIP OF THE

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS.

The Only Reliable and Safe Route.

THE STEAMSHIP

GOLDEN AGE,

Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,

On Monday, September 5th, 1859,

At 12 o'clock, M.

The Panama Railroad Company and United States Mail Steamship Company have [illegible] to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Panama Tickets.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d,

At 3 o'clock P. M.

No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of

SEPTEMBER 3d.

And a written order must be produced at the Company's office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,

Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

TO NEW ORLEANS, VIA NICARAGUA.

Passengers will be furnished tickets to the steamer at Vernon, on application at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

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MARK BRUNAGIN & CO.,

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SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

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AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,

NEW YORK,

Available in the principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.

One-half per cent. per month interest allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a Certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent. premium.

jy2 MARK BRUNAGIN & CO.

COME ON BOYS, COME.

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,

176 CLAY STREET, 176

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AN ENTIRE NEW ASSORTMENT OF the latest New York styles of Custom-made Clothing, consisting of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, SHIRTS,
CRAVATS, NECK TIES

And everything appertaining to a Gentleman's Wardrobe to which we call the attention of our friends and the public generally.

We have also received by recent arrivals some new and desirable patterns of

BOY'S CLOTHING,

Embracing every variety of Material, Style and Fashion Made expressly for us by our house in New York, to which we would call the particular attention of the Ladies.

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE

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SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES.

AT REDUCED RATES.

The character of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines is too well established to admit of any controversy in regard to their merits. They have received the commendations of all the papers in the country, and received the FIRST PREMIUM at all the fairs in 1858, OVER ALL OTHERS. The Scientific American says:—"IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL; SIMPLE, NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER."

WHEELER & WILSON'S stitch is alike on both sides of the fabric sewed, and

WILL NOT RIP OR RAVEL.

Every kind of sewing can be done on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine. ONE machine done the work.

HEMMERS, for wide and narrow hems, with each machine. All machines warranted for three years.

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Office, Montgomery Avenue, cor. Sacramento.

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FOR [illegible] AND [illegible] OF ALL kinds of help, MEN AND WIVES FOR FARMERS, HOTELS AND FAMILIES.

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House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency

Attend to renting houses, stores, leasing land, &c.

BILLS COLLECTED, LOANS NEGOTIATED,

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Country orders promptly attended to.

H. E. Corner Kearny and Clay Streets,

IN THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

aug2-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS.

[illegible]

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rose of Sharon.

Two little girls of the ages of eight and six, ran merrily about a lovely meadow, picking flowers; here a rose, there a lily, and again a violet, till their aprons were full of beauty and fragrance, and they sat down on a mossy bank with their precious load.

"What a splendid heap!" laughed little Ellie, as they emptied them between them.

But Marion did not stop to admire. Her head was too full of business ideas, and Ellie soon followed her example, and the two were making wreaths of flowers as diligently as if their lives depended on their exertions.

The birds sang, the bees hummed, the butterflies flitted gaily from flower to flower; but merrier than all were the little girls in the bright sunlight of that warm June day. Suddenly little Ellie plunged her fat fingers into the heap and drew out a lovely crimson rose sparkling with dew-drops. "Oh you beauty!" cried she, and was proceeding to weave it into her wreath. It was indeed the gem of the whole.

Marion looked up. "That's mine, Ellie!" she said, quickly, with a flushed cheek. "I picked it," and she held out her hand, but Ellie drew back. "The heap was for both, Marion; I shall keep the rose."

"Ellie, give it me, I say." Marion seized her arm violently, half throwing her down; but Ellie wrenched herself from her grasp and ran, treading upon her own fallen wreath in her haste, while Marion followed with hers dangling from her hand, with the flowers dropping one by one on the new mown grass, and shouting aloud in her anger.

What a sad change! Did you ever, dear children, hear the report of a gun on a beautiful spring day, and see a sweet singing-bird fall? I do not think it could have been more sad than the sight of these little girls as the sweet bird of peace fell wounded from their hearts. Ellie escaped round the corner of the house, and Marion walked quickly within with her complaint. Ellie was called, and the mother listened to their story by turns.

"Give me the rose, Ellie," she said. Ellie put it in her hand. "I am the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley," said the mother in a tremulous voice. "Who is speaking, my children?"

"Jesus Christ," said Ellie, instantly sobered.

"Mother is very sorry to see her little girls quarreling thus about a poor perishing rose, and forgetting *him* so soon. Do you remember last night, when we talked of this rose of immortal bloom, how you each hoped it might be planted in your hearts and shed its fragrance there? And do you remember how you knelt and prayed to God for his Spirit to make it grow? And now look at this rose," she continued, holding it up before them, "see how its beautiful leaves have fallen through your anger. You have wounded this poor rose, but oh! dear children, how have you treated the Savior?"

Ellie burst into tears. "Oh, mamma, I have been very naughty," she sobbed; "you may have the rose, Marion. Kiss me and let us play."

"I have done playing, and the rose is spoiled," said Marion, coldly. Her mother looked earnestly at her, but said nothing.

That night the children knelt to pray. Ellie again asked earnestly for forgiveness and a new heart. Marion *said* her prayers and went to bed; but the mother did not neglect to pray that night for her sinful, erring child. That night Marion dreamed she and Ellie were in a beautiful garden filled with more lovely flowers than she had ever seen. Glorious angels were winging their way among groups of little children dressed in white and singing sweetest hymns. Ellie joined; but Marion's heart was heavy and she could not sing. Suddenly the voices swelled into exulting harmony, and died away, while an angel chanted the words, Behold he cometh! and a form of surpassing majesty appeared, attended by blessed spirits. The children flew to meet him, and caught the light of his smile on their joyous faces. Marion advanced to, but the smile vanished as he pointed to a lovely rose which she was treading under foot. Then a cloud came over all, and a voice came forth as Marion sank weeping on her knees, "I love them that love me, and those that seek me early shall find me. To this man will I look, even to him that is poor and of a contrite spirit, and that trembleth at my word." Then Marion awoke, and throwing her arms around Ellie, prayed earnestly for forgiveness. And the Rose of Sharon was remembered by each young heart.—*Independent.*

JUDGED BY THE COMPANY YOU KEEP.—Young persons cannot be too guarded in respect to the company they keep, for, however erroneous the conclusions may be in certain cases, it is a fact not to be lightly considered, that the character of the man is judged by the company in which he is seen; and this, on the known law, that like has an affinity with like. Many a young man has lost a golden opportunity, because, in a single instance, perhaps, he has been seen in the company of those known to have bad habits, or corrupt principles, and been judged as like them. To all young persons we would say, be exceedingly careful as to the individuals with whom you are seen. Your experience is small, your knowledge of character limited, your principles of life only in the forming state; and the inference in your case will be that you incline to the known habits of your supposed associates.—*Montreal Pilot.*

GOD'S CHILD.—"Do you feel that you are one of God's children?" asked a lady of a Sabbath-school scholar. "I do not know," he answered; "I only know that once my Savior was a great way off, and I could not see him. Now he is near, and I love to do things, and love not to do things for Him, like as I do for my father or my mother's sake. Here, indeed, was that sweet spirit of obedience which is the root of all true piety in the heart.

TO THE YOUNG.—If the germ put forth no blossom in spring it will be barren in autumn and in autumn no fruit. So if youth be trifled away without improvement, riper years will be contemptible, and old age miserable.

A mother teaching her child to pray, is at once an object of the sublime and tender the imagination can well conceive of. Elevated above [illegible] those guardian angels, the companions of our earthly [illegible] tions we are inclined to do good or turn from evil.

TWO MILLIONS A PASSENGER.

So long as California continues to pour into the lap of Eastern commerce some four millions of dollars in gold per month, our friends on the other coast seem satisfied. How much has the steamer brought us? Hundreds of two millions of dollars! That [illegible] are still prolific, and [illegible] ther in California trade! [illegible] were these hopeful and [illegible] occasionally, and occ[illegible] roughly, at least, the out[illegible] sects them to? It might [illegible] then they come to look [illegible] me, and strike the bal[illegible] But the two millions!

[illegible] permit any such [illegible] enough to count the cost when the [illegible] can no longer be kept in motion. What, though well assorted invoices have not netted five *Yankee cent*; have been realized on for what they might bring; returns are sufficient to partially cancel home obligations, and facilitate in making further time purchases. The wheel must be kept in motion, suffer whomsoever may. While two millions per steamer are [illegible] it is true, fortunes must be sacrificed, individuals ruined; but there are other fortunes and individuals to take their places. It is a grand lottery, drawing semi-monthly; never mind the blanks! Two millions of dollars per steamer! Who wouldn't be a participant in California trade!

Although California has added to the gold currency of the world not less than six hundred millions of dollars, we regard it as a matter of doubt whether she has returned a full cash equivalent for the merchandise thrust upon her, estimating the same at cost.

BAR IRON DIRECTLY FROM THE ORE.

We learn from the *Missouri Republican* that a committee appointed to examine into the merits of Criswell's Ore Furnace, by which bar iron is produced directly from the ore, have reported favorably as to the excellence and the cheapness of the article thus produced. A mixture of 11,939 pounds iron ore from the Iron Mountain of Missouri, and 4,767 pounds Illinois coal, after being submitted to a proper heat for forty-eight hours, produced 6,108 pounds bar iron, or about 51¼ per cent. of pure iron from the raw ore. The cost of this product, including rolling, &c., is $25 per ton of 2,240 pounds, for what is called muck bar, or $28 per ton for merchant bar, a price much less than the English bar can be made for at home, and certainly, say the committee, of a much superior quality, justifying the conclusion that by this process Missouri is destined to lead the whole world in the manufacture of iron. The committee was composed of the principals of eight of the leading iron foundries of St. Louis. By the way, we may remark that much of the iron ore of Missouri ranges from eighty to ninety per cent. pure metal.—D.

INTERESTING TO COAST WHALERS.

Captain Peirce, of the bark *Emerald*, of New Bedford, reports that the bark touched on a reef between Natividad Island and Point Eugenia, on the coast of Lower California, on the evening of the 9th of January, while working up to anchor under the land, and got off without any material damage. The reef lies about east by compass from Seal Rock, one mile distant, and breaks heavily. In very fine weather it breaks only at long intervals. That the passage between the reef and Point Eugenia is very narrow is the air, does not seem to be generally known. Captain Pierce says: "I have conversed with several masters in regard to this passage, all of whom supposed it to be a mile through. The *Minerva* passed through at 12 P. M., wholly unaware of danger until boarded by us. The tides run very strong, perhaps five knots at full and change. The vicinity is good whaling ground, but vessels should be cautious of the tides and reefs referred to."—D.

DRY GOODS.

The amount of goods imported at the port of New York for the month of June takes large proportions when compared with the same month of former years. The whole amount entered the port is, it appears, $9,457,974, and the largest amount for June of any previous year was in 1856, when it was less than half the amount of present year. The largest increase this year has been in woolens, which exceeds by nearly $2,000,000 the large imports of woolens for June, 1856. The aggregate amount of goods entered for consumption, for the first year is, it will be seen, $88,418,471—a larger figure than ever before in one year. It is to be borne in mind, however, that this is the gross amount of imports, and that resulted from the limited imports of 1858. Thus the goods entered for consumption for five years have been as follows:

1855	$268,905,623	1857	$261,310,760
1856	314,634,879	1858	117,339,527
1857	261,310,760	1859	88,418,471
Average	$261,310,760	Average	$88,759,000

Thus the goods entered for consumption in the two years ending with June, 1859, average but little more than for three years ending with 1857. Again, the imports of foreign goods entered for consumption in the three years ending with 1857 were $261,310,760, and in the two years ending with the last June $88,759,000, showing a decline of more than two-thirds. Now, it is well known that, large as are the imports apparently, they are not exceeded in proportion to the wants of former years. The imports of cotton are little over $2,000,000 more than in 1858, but the manufactures are been much less. The supply of both imported and domestic cottons in the last two years has been actually less than in the previous two years. The import of silk has been less than half. Of woolens the supply has been larger than of other descriptions.—*U. S. Economist.*

Liability of Shipowners for Loss of Life.

The *London Mercantile and Shipping Gazette*, in an illustration of some of the disadvantages under which British shipowners are obliged to labor in their competition with their American rivals, calls attention to the fact that had the New York packet-ship Powhatan, lately lost on the coast of Ireland, by default of the master, (according to official report,) been a British vessel, her owners would have been liable to be mulcted in heavy damages by the relatives of the passengers whose lives were sacrificed. The Canada Passengers' Steamboat Shipping Act fixes the liability of the shipowner in respect of loss of life or personal injury to any passenger at not less than £15 per registered ton, and directs that the damages payable in case of death or injury shall be assessed at £300. The *Powhatan* was a 1200 ton ship. Had she been British, her owners' *minimum* liability would have stood at £18,000; the damages for the loss of life would probably have amounted to £3,750, and the damages in respect of "goods, merchandise, or other things," would have been laid at some thousands additional. We need not say that, therefore, we cannot give the law for other countries, no such liability attaches to foreign ship-owners—to the owners of the *Pomona*, for example. Foreign vessels, not carrying Clothes, Notice, and Passengers, are subject to the provisions of the Passenger Act, but gives no remedy against the owners as respects either life or property. The object of the *Gazette*—as the organ of the English shipping interest—in inviting attention to these facts, would seem to be two-fold: first, to induce the Government to rescind the "liability clause," and, second, to impress, meanwhile, upon the emigrant, the advantage he enjoys in the event of accident or mishap, in a British, over an American vessel—for while the former allows him "damages" for personal injury—the latter leaves him to shift for himself.

English Finance—and Continental Finance.

Remarking on the late accounts of the improved financial and commercial affairs of Great Britain, the New York *Shipping List* has the following:

In regard to financial and commercial affairs, they would seem to be a splendid commentary from the recent extreme depression, particularly manifesting itself in a further improvement of consols, an increase of bullion in the Bank, an abundant Money market, a tendency to lower rates of interest, a better demand for Cotton, with more steadiness in Breadstuffs and Provisions. This section, however, is not the consequence of any favorable change in the war quarrel, but simply the natural rebound from the previously overstrained panic feeling. Its duration, therefore, is uncertain, and necessarily dependent upon the future course of the Continental quarrel. Its results, however, will have influence only to Great Britain, for the advices from all the great business centres of the Continent are about as discouraging as ever. The private letters from Germany are particularly gloomy, and the opinion is expressed that the world is still to witness the total extinction of trade and credit, and failure continue with unabated force for a period of years. Even in France, it is very difficult to derive from the published accounts any accurate impression of the real condition of things, for the reason that it is part of the policy of the Government to conceal, so far as it can, from everything that can have a depressing influence upon the public mind, and to form sentiment only to favorable. Note. There is a commodity of the commercial, as well as the political world, which is not to be found in France, which is easy to be understood, which is not to be made to vary in weight by tampering the market reports in seasons of excitement so as to distating the terms of a political settlement to [illegible]

EUROPEAN INDEBTEDNESS.—France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and Turkey, have increased their public loans amounting in the aggregate to $500,000,000. The estimated sums to the same Governments were already over ten billions of dollars. England pays per year $100,000,000 to maintain an efficient army and navy, and $300,000,000 to meet the interest on her debt. France is $200,000,000 annually for the same purposes, and Austria $100,000,000. The whole of Europe is [illegible] to pay the interests on these debts which are great everything; these fa[illegible] appear on the surface that could attract the attention of [illegible] these things is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]